





# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1855.

FOR CONGRESS!  
WARREN WINSLOW, Esq., of Cumberland.

Another "American Victory."

There was a time, not long past, when politics did not enter into the local elections in the town of Wilmington; when the administration of our municipal affairs was openly conducted for the good of the whole, by men chosen upon grounds totally irrespective of their political leanings. Divided in other respects, at home at least, in the management of our own domestic affairs, we were one people. Tickets for town commissioners were made up of three Democrats and four Whigs, or three Whigs and four Democrats, as the case might be, and even at the time when our party was most triumphant, ere the slightest temporary check had even for a moment weakened its ascendancy, no Democrat ever dreamed of making our local elections party issues.

Need we say how the case is now changed. From the highest functions of our town government down to the useful but slightly unpopular duty of dog-killing and hog-catching, all must be discharged upon strictly Know-Nothing principles. Every office, from the highest to the lowest, must be arranged for in "Council," and a ticket brought out under the auspices of the secret convulsion. This is a something new. A thing beneath the former ken of parties. A thing from which the regular and open organizations abstained most scrupulously, and still abstain, being unwilling to enter the arena for such a contest. As a general rule, our local elections have thus gone by default, and have been proclaimed as K. N. victories, when in truth no other party once descended to enter the field against them. The truth is that they never have polled even the regular vote of the old Whig party, nor ever been able to bring out anything like a majority of the legal voters of town.

As an instance of how these bogus victories are manufactured for political effect, we may refer to the election here on Monday last for Commissioners of Navigation, a thing never before mixed up with politics, nor ever dreamt of being so mixed up. In times gone by there used to be "Peoples' Tickets," "Citizens Tickets," "Old Tickets," and "New Tickets," but not party tickets. Two or three days before the late election a ticket came out headed "American Ticket," (the K. N.'s are sick of their old and expressive name.) Some of our citizens, disliking to be thus dictated to, without any previous organization or concert of action, chose to vote for a ticket of their own, without much hope of carrying it, but mainly with the view of scaring the conclave, and we learn that they did do that most effectually. "They rode and they ran." They sent round the fiery cross like for a Highland muster, or an Indian war-party, and thus succeeded in mustering for the highest name on their ticket 357 votes, being nearly a hundred less than the Whig vote for Henry Clay over ten years ago, when the town was much smaller, and not equal to the full Whig vote of the present time.

With the getting up of the opposition ticket, the Democratic party had nothing to do. No organization of that party has ever yet been made with reference to municipal elections. But that there may no longer be any misunderstanding upon the subject, we feel authorized to say that any success in a municipal or local election hereafter obtained, will be quite another matter. If the new order has chosen to introduce this disturbing element into our domestic affairs, it must abide the consequences, and take the responsibility. The Democratic party, and all others willing to co-operate with it in "crushing out" this spirit of officious party interference, must and will hereafter organize openly and fairly with reference to this object. They can and they will carry their ticket, in every case, clean through, and, to do this, they ought to spare no honorable exertion, and they will spare none. This is a fair and open warning.—There is nothing of the dark-lantern order about it. From this last specimen of a K. N. "victory" here, proclaimed abroad by the K. N. organs, we may judge of the character of such "victories" elsewhere, and understand what value to attach to the accounts of such "victories."

The Democratic party is reluctantly forced to this course, with the view of rebuking this intolerant political interference in our local affairs, and it will be rebuked.

WHAT AN IDEA.—A gentleman yesterday suggested to us the propriety of saying something about the "Hard Times." Now, we publish a newspaper, with a sprinkling of politics, and we can't say that "Hard Times" comes under either caption. If we could learn the name of the place to whose inhabitants the cry of "Hard Times" would be *new*, then we might think it worth while talking about, or if any man could run as the candidate of a party beyond the reach of the aforesaid "Hard Times," he would be at no loss for followers and supporters, but as all these things go for nothing, we see no use in talking about them. We can only grin and bear, and bear and grin. The unfavorable season, so far, is greatly against us, for the terrible price of keeping soul and body together greatly aggravates the pressure, and the short crop of last year, no doubt, lies at the bottom of one-half of it, while the prospect this year, so far at least, is not good. If we have another short crop this year the Lord knows what will happen.

Through travel on all the great Railroad lines is as nothing. Pleasure travelling is almost at an end, and even the merchants forgo their usual trips. If all this results in a curtailment of the tremendous extravagance of the last few years, it will be well.—If it forces attention to agriculture, it will be still better. The truth is that food raising as a regular and steady business is not pursued as it ought to be. With such an immense and fertile territory it is shameful that butter should be forty and fifty cents, and everything else at starvation prices. These prices eat into everything.—Daily Journal, 15th inst.

We are indebted to Mr. Whitaker for a very neatly gotten up and colored plan of Sebastopol, or more properly view, for it is more of a picture than a mere diagram. There is also on the same large sheet a map of that part of the world now, or likely to become, the theatre of hostilities. Plans of St. Petersburg and Cronstadt are also given. Published by G. S. Wells, 140 Nassau street, New York.

Some time we received from Mr. Whitaker, "Nature and Human Nature," by the author of "Sam Slick," and also "Legends and Stories of Ireland," by Samuel Lover. The "Slick" book is evidently Slickish, and therefore, in many parts, good, but it is too diffuse; to say the truth, more than a little tedious. It wants novelty, reading very like the production of a man who had exhausted the particular vein he was attempting to work, and had none other to turn to.—The old saws of the clock-maker are brought out and re-paraded. Upon the whole, it is readable, some of it good, but, generally speaking, inferior to the "Clock-maker," or other of the earlier efforts of the author, Judge Haliburton.

As for Lover's book, it has no sort of claims, either from novelty or interest. Lover ought to stop trying to write stories, and confine himself to songs and paintings. It is poor, very poor.

## A Town Subscription.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the town of Wilmington, at office May 10th, 1855, present, His Honor the Mayor, John McRae, H. P. Russell, J. Northrop, W. S. Anderson, T. W. Brown, A. A. Brown, W. L. Beery, the following order was passed:

Ordered, That on the 7th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., polls will be opened, and remain open until 6 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House in the Town of Wilmington, to determine the sense of the citizens on the question of authorizing a subscription by the Commissioners of said town, of a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, to the capital stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

This is a matter of too grave a character to be passed over lightly—too momentous in its consequences to be made the subject of passionate discussion or party electioneering. It must be met calmly and coolly, and decided upon its own merits, after a full and candid review of all the interests involved and likely to be affected by it. Indeed, so serious a question does it appear to us, that for days past we have foreborne reference to it, and even now approach it with unfeigned reluctance.

From the first we regretted that the amount authorized by the bill was so large, because the maximum is the amount which is always looked for in such cases, and individual effort is relaxed precisely to the extent that reliance is placed in corporate subscription; and this not only here but along the line of the proposed road. The law says that Wilmington may subscribe four hundred thousand dollars—the people along the line put it down that she must and will subscribe it, and their calculations, their efforts and their sacrifices for the cause are graduated precisely upon a scale adopted after that has been put down as certain. Upon this account we cannot but regret the largeness of the amount. As we regret the largeness of the amount authorized in the bill, so also do we regret the largeness of the authority asked for by the Commissioners. It will still further relax individual effort—give another pledge that Wilmington must and will go the whole figure at once, and this effort being at once made will leave no reserve for emergencies in the taxable power of the people and no disposition among individuals to subscribe. The building of this Road is a four mile race, and we propose to throw out our full force on a single dash of a mile.

We know the advantages which the town is expected to realize from the construction of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, and we agree, in the main, with even the most sanguine. We understand, or think we understand, what is meant by patriotism and public spirit, and if we know ourselves, are willing to submit to any sacrifice that their requirements may render necessary. But there are rules and limits to everything—principles and calculations by which to be guided, and, in the absence of which, all these things become simply unreasoning impulses. It is a fair question whether the greatest good of the greatest number would be promoted as much by any road, as it would be jeopardized by a doubling, present or prospective, of our town burdens—whether, even in case we ignore all these questions, and look only to the success of the road, the unconditional pledge, by the town of Wilmington, of four hundred thousand dollars, for that it would amount at last, would actually hasten the road an hour—whether it would not merely take the place of individuals that might otherwise come up to the scratch. These seem to us grave considerations, however they may appear to others.

Some time ago, when this question was first agitated, we expressed our views at some length, and we can see no reason for change, but on the contrary feel strengthened in the convictions then entertained. The town subscribed one hundred thousand dollars for the Manchester Road, when it was in a very tight place, and that, too, under conditions highly favorable to the town, and when we were neither so hard up, nor so heavily taxed as we now are. For our own part we cannot go for authorizing four times that amount at first burst to a new work, without any of those favorable conditions, while everybody is pressed beyond measure, and the sheriff's flock will show how hard it is to get in the present rates. The position in which we, as individuals, feel ourselves placed is simply this. We want to vote for a corporate subscription, but cannot feel justified in voting in the affirmative upon the proposition submitted to the people of the town. Others we know are in the same quandary. If it was one hundred and fifty, or even two hundred thousand dollars, we might feel easier. We want the road, but pressed as the town is, she can't stand the price that is asked. Charleston has gone her death on the way of corporate subscriptions, and a gentleman as reliable and well-posted as any man there, informs us that real estate has yielded to the pressure imposed upon it, and fallen one-third to one-half. Let us pause and think. We can't stand it.

The Wilmington Herald of Wednesday makes, as usual, some very strange assertions, one of which, totally unsupported by proof, is that a majority of the voters of the town have seconded the motion of "Sam" for an exclusive K. N. ticket for any local office. At no municipal election has "Sam," with all his means and appliances, been able to bring a majority of the "voters of the town" to the polls for the support of his nominations, and his success has mainly depended upon the absence of organized opposition. As regards the defeated ticket for Commissioners of Navigation, it knows as much as we do, that is to say, the names of the gentlemen on it, and these we did not know until the copy for the tickets was brought to be printed, nor do we know anything about exertions made to secure its success, as we happened to have left town the day before. We repeat, we feel authorized in saying that, in future, the case will be different. We say this in expressing the feelings of those independent citizens who will no longer remain passive under the unheard of dictation of the mouth-piece of the invisible hero of dark-lanterns—the redoubtable "Sam"—men who dare, (that is the word we believe,) men who dare act openly for themselves. It is in the interests of independent out-spoken citizens, Whigs and Democrats, that we feel authorized to say what we have said. Will it be demanded of them, too, as it was of the Clinton Convention, how they dare so act? Upon what head hath this, our Caesar, been feeding, that he should use such expressions to free citizens of North Carolina? Verily, we shall see.

Railroad Meeting at Beatty's Bridge.

There is to be a meeting of the citizens of New Hanover and Bladen at Beatty's Bridge, in the latter county, on Saturday next, the object of which is to secure subscriptions to the Capital Stock of our great Western Railroad. The desire of the citizens of that section is to have the Road cross the Black River at or above Beatty's Bridge, by the adoption of which route a large and productive section of country would be accommodated, and it is believed, without any serious deviation from the most direct and feasible line for any road starting from the town of Wilmington, as it seems to be the general wish that it should start. It is eminently desirable that as many of our citizens who are acquainted with such matters and feel an interest in them should be present as possible, to consult with their friends in the upper portion of this county and the lower portion of Bladen. It is a work about which there can be no party divisions, it at least furnishes a common platform. Who will go?

93.—The Wilmington Herald improves upon itself.—It glides refined gold and paints the lily. Its article of Tuesday in reply to ours of Saturday last is a step in advance of its article of Friday last, in which it denounced the Democratic Convention at Clinton as ignorant, impudent and arrogant, and demanded of free citizens of North Carolina how they dare do this and that, or say what they thought, openly, in the face of day, with the doors wide apart, and afterwards publish their doings to the world. Just look at the thing—it speaks for itself—in its own naked absurdity and ridiculous arrogance it stands before the pale alkali of common sense.

But for the amusement of our readers we propose making a few more extracts from our delectable contemporary. Conscious, no doubt, of the folly of its course, and smarting under the exposure of that folly by its quotation in the columns of the Journal, after elaborate preparation, much cogitation and serious deliberation, to say nothing of furious indignation, it comes out, three days after, in an article commencing as follows:

"That talk of candor and fair dealing—that self constituted judge of the ridiculous, absurd and foolish (a position however fairly its own from its natural gifts for the station) that very impartial, correct and truly loving spirit, the Wilmington Journal, is welcome to such epigrams as its miserable dogmatism of Saturday last can make for the spavined, wind-blown party of which it is the appropriate mouth-piece."

Sorry we cannot, even in irony, return the compliment contained in the first clause. We think we are a pretty good judge of the ridiculous, absurd and foolish. We love to shoot folly as it flies, and with the Herald for a neighbor, we need never be out of practice for want of an appropriate mark. The Herald further exhibits its respect for its fellow-citizens who openly differ from its opinion, by the use of the epithets "spavined and wind-blown," all of which is respectfully submitted.

"And, it is furthermore informed, that we shall speak of its party and its party in just such terms as we please." This, we presume, is a matter of the most perfect indifference to the party, provided it never says a word in favor of it. That would lead to the supposition that the party must have done something that it ought not to have done, to incur the misfortune of praise from the Herald.

The attempt to get over the charge of antagonism in principle to the provisions of the Constitution, which has been brought against the Know-Nothing, lame as it is, we presume, the best that could be made after long trying. The principle of the Constitution in prohibiting Congress from making any laws respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, is evidently the disconnection of religion from politics or civil government, and every effort of any party or combination to introduce this test directly or indirectly is as evidently antagonistic to this principle. It amounts to an effort to effect by secret combination what the Constitution plainly prohibits being done by legal means. The attempt to explain away the proscriptive character of the order in other respects, is equally futile, because the premises upon which its argument is based, are equally false. Party exclusion is based upon political differences and is not in the nature of personal exclusion. The proscription of Know-Nothingism is aimed at the man—the individual, and is based upon religious or other grounds with which his political opinions have nothing to do. The political exclusion amounts to the fact that the party electing or appointing, says, that it wants certain views of public policy carried out, and for the purpose of carrying out such views, it selects its agents from among those citizens who are most likely to do so. Know-Nothingism does not leave it to public opinion in this way to select its agents. It at once, in fact and in practice, declares certain persons ineligible, no matter what their political views or opinions may be.

The Herald parades a long list of free-soil papers at the North which, it says, are opposed to Know-Nothingism. Even at the risk of being again charged with ignorance, we must confess to a more limited acquaintance with that species of literature than the Herald seems to possess. Whatever the regulars may say, opposed as they are to having the wind taken out of their own sails, we know that all the party presses at the North opposed to the administration are free-soil and anti-Nebraska. Against that we may place the election of the K. N. and free-soil Pollock as Governor of Pennsylvania. The election of Seward by a Legislature in which the New York Herald, the Scotch organ of Know-Nothingism, admits the Know-Nothing held the control. To the election in Connecticut, where the Know-Nothings beat the Democrats on the anti-Nebraska issue, and their Governor, Miner, has come out unequivocally—no New Hampshire, with the same result—no Massachusetts, with the same result—no Maine, with the same result—to Michigan, where a K. N. Legislature instructed Gen. Cass to go for the repeal of the Nebraska Bill and the Fugitive Slave Law.

We do not know that the Know-Nothings at the recent election in New York, elected eighteen Nebraska men to Congress. Among those whose names are given by the Herald, are one or two Democrats, who may vote for Nebraska. The others will not. We see among these names "King," Preston King, we presume, a dyed-in-the-wool abolitionist. Not only do we not know what the Herald asserts, but nobody else knows, for the simple reason that the fact is the other way.

We do not know that Senator Wilson made any such speech at Boston, as the Herald attributes to him, but we do know that he is a delegate to the K. N. National Convention.

94.—The following, purporting to be from the Boston Telegraph, has been going the rounds of the Southern K. N. press for some time past:

SENATOR WILSON DENOUNCES THE AMERICAN PARTY.

"Gen. Wilson gave the closing lecture of the anti-slavery course, last evening, at the Temple. He explained for himself the position with regard to slavery that he had occupied for twenty years, and called upon all to oppose any party that should try to smother the anti-slavery sentiment. He assumed that this course had been the death of the two great parties and must be of the latter party now remaining. He said this party was *perilous to the anti-slavery sentiment*, and called upon the anti-slavery party to kill off the 'American dough faces,' as they had the others."

Now, the truth is, that Senator Wilson never made any such speech, nor did the Boston Telegraph ever report his having done so, as the following extract from that redoubtable paper will clearly show:

"But our object in writing this article was not to discuss the comparative unworthiness of Wilson and Sumner, but to congratulate the American party upon the welcome intelligence that has reached us of the abandonment of their ranks by this man Wilson. The Boston Telegraph is first-hand authority on this point, for it is the Abolition organ of Massachusetts, and a special admirer of Wilson. What will the anti-Americans of the Wise school say to the following refreshing and cheering announcement? We give it to them as a sweet morsel to roll under their tongue."

Here is inserted the above extract:

"Let it be remembered by the people of Virginia that Senator Wilson has within the last ten days publicly proclaimed in Boston that the American party was *perilous to the anti-slavery sentiment*. Put this in your pipes and smoke it at your leisure, ye devotees of Henry A. Wise!"

"Gen. Wilson has never made any such declaration as is above attributed to him, and the extract which is credited to the Boston Telegraph never appeared in this paper until now."

Is any comment needed?

As for Governor Gardner, it is enough to say that

he was one of the first to strike a blow at Judge Loring. He presided over the board of overseers of Harvard University when he was removed from the office of law-professor, on account of his fidelity to the constitution. Then he had no hesitation in joining the "vexing cry of ours" to hunt down Mr. Loring. Now he changes his tactics, in the true spirit of a political Jesuit, to operate on the Virginia elections.

We have now gone through all that is in any way material in the Herald's article. We cannot follow it in its tone of vindictiveness and personality. Those only resort to that who feel their weakness on every other point. The Herald, no doubt, thought it smart to speak of this "newly coined American citizen," the fact being however, that we were as old a man, we would also be as old a citizen as the writer of that article. If there could be a new coinage in his case it might improve the face of the coin, and certainly could not do it much harm.

The state charges against the President have been refuted over and over again, and amount to nothing.

NEWS MATTERS, ETC.—The public expectation turns with eagerness to that which it must soon hear, and with comparative neglect from that already within its reach. Sebastopol and Virginia are the main centers of interest. The Steamer due to-day at New York will probably bring news of some decisive operations involving an inevitable sacrifice of human life, which the heart shudders merely to contemplate. Next Thursday week will test the question in Virginia, and set that matter at rest for the present.

In this position of affairs speculations are mere idle chime, and yet, idle as they are, few can help indulging in them. About Sebastopol there is this painful certainty that if an assault has indeed been attempted—and it has already been attempted if at all—the destruction of human life must have been awful, no matter with whom the victory remained. And even in the event of the capture of the city and the fortifications on the south-side of the harbor, but half the work has been done. Those on the north side remain intact, and even suppose these taken, the war is then merely opened, for, as the invaders have never been able to invest the city, they can, of course, take no prisoners from the garrison. The taking of Sebastopol, suppose it effected, will simply amount to the forcing of a Russian position—that is all. If any one can look forward to the end of this war, or even pretend to foresee the complications which its progress may introduce, he must be wiser than any mere man. We may make plausible conjectures based upon an infinity of "ifs," but if one of the "ifs" don't come straight then away go all our ingenious theories.

Now, Virginia is a very different matter—"a horse of another color." Even the man that professes to "Know-Nothing" can still tell you all about that. You will be confidently assured at every street corner almost that Henry A. Wise will be beaten—"Sam" is going to turn things up side down in the "Old Dominion." On the other hand the old line Democrats and some of the old line Whigs feel perfectly confident of Mr. Wise's election. The Richmond Enquirer has a tone of cool confidence which contrasts curiously with the spasmodic efforts of the K. N. organs to be "jolly." Mr. Wise certainly has gained ground within the last few weeks, and from all the lights before us, public and private, we are strongly of the opinion that he will be elected. No one can tell who will be Governor until after the election, but unless we are greatly mistaken or misled we can make a tolerably accurate guess.

There are very well-known causes which may operate against Mr. Wise, and cause his vote to be rather an unfair test of the strength of parties in the coming contest. We feel no sort of doubt of the election of the usual Democratic delegation to Congress. The game of brag is one that we don't like. When our party is interested, so are we, and that so deeply that we weigh every thing too carefully to be much deceived ourselves, and consequently cannot honestly deceive others. We have tried to find out everything about Virginia, and it seems to us certain to go as usual, Democratic.—Daily Journal, 15th.

COL. KINNEY ARRESTED AGAIN.—Col. Kinney was again arrested in New York on the 15th inst., under a warrant issued from the U. S. District Court of Philadelphia, and appeared before Judge Kane, in the latter city, on the afternoon of the same day, when he was held in bail of \$4,500, to answer a charge of violating the neutrality laws by fitting out a vessel in that District to act against Nicaragua. It was alleged that the vessel was at the port of Philadelphia, all ready to sail, with ammunition, stores, and 300 men. Bail in the amount named was entered by Mr. Presbury, of the Girard House.

## Later from California.

The steamer Illinois to New York brings California dates to the 17th ult., also \$1,115,000 in treasure, and about 700 passengers.

The Loss of the Golden Age.—The disaster to the steamer Golden Age is reported by Purser Hull, as follows:—On the 29th of April, at 2 o'clock, A. M., the steamer struck on a sunken rock at the west end of the island of Rievon, and commenced leaking badly. It was then deemed advisable to run the ship ashore, which was accordingly done on a smooth, sandy beach, selected for the purpose; and there was a strong probability that she could be got off. After a detention of two days, the passengers, mails and treasure were transferred to the steamer John L. Stephens, and landed at Panama on the 2d inst., every thing safe, and all the passengers in good health.

The steamer Sierra Nevada, from San Juan, arrived at San Francisco on the 19th of April, and the steamer Golden Gate, from Panama, on the 11th.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Business in California was very dull. Money was tight and several small houses had failed.

Seventeen vessels from Atlantic ports had arrived at San Francisco in two days.

The miners were doing well, but owing to a scarcity of coin but very little dust had reached market. The mint had not resumed operations.

Rain had fallen steadily in the valleys for a week, and the mountains snow had fallen to a great depth.

The unsatisfactory state of commercial pursuits was driving large numbers of clerks and merchants to the mines. The news from Kern River was as contradictory as ever. The diggings were represented as being by no means as rich as at first represented.

The Know-Nothings had been successful in the municipal elections all over the State, except at San Jose, where they were defeated by a fusion of the two old parties. Branches of "Freedom's Phalanx," a secret society, have been organized in different sections of the State.

The Free Club of San Francisco have taken steps for the erection of a monument to the memory of Ward Gillett, one of the pioneers of the press in San Francisco and the first representative in Congress from California.

The steamer Surprise and one of the steamers of the California Navigation Company were to have a race shortly for \$5,000.

## Later from California.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—The steamer Prometheus, with dates from California to the 24th ult., one week later than previous advices, has arrived here. There is but little news of interest.

The United States Land Commission have confirmed the Weber claim to eleven square leagues of land on which the city of Stockton is located. Two heavy failures are announced—that of J. Dunlap for \$80,000, and that of George B. Ufer, Jr., for \$100,000.

Business generally had been very dull and no arrivals had occurred.

The papers record a number of suicides.

The steamer Northern Light left San Juan on the night of the 8th inst., for New York, with 350 passengers and \$300,000 in gold.

The revolution in Nicaragua was still progressing. Advice to the 6th regiment that an impetus had been given to the revolution by the accession of Gen. Marroto to the cause.

On motion. Resolved, That Article 4th of the By-Laws be so amended as to reduce the salary of the President to two hundred dollars.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of a President for the ensuing year, when Nicholas N. Nixon, Esq., was unanimously re-elected.

The following gentlemen were re-elected Directors, to wit:—William A. Wright, D. K. Fitch, Jos. M. Foy, Robt. H. Cowan, Edward Kidder, Jos. H. Flannery, J. L. Meares, and A. H. VanBokkelen.

George R. French and Dugald McMillan were appointed a Committee to audit the accounts of the officers of the company, and report at the next annual meeting.

Resolved, That the President and Directors be instructed to proceed forthwith to collect all instalments due upon subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this Company.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, and the reports of the President and Secretary, be published in pamphlet form, and a copy be sent to each stockholder.

CHAS. D. ELLIS, Chm.

DEB. CUTLER, Sec'y.

The Morality of the War Against Russia.

We are often compelled to scrutinize the doings of our English friends in their present war, if only to see how their own practices compare with their objections to what is called American aggressions. The following pungent extracts, made by the Boston Post, show how the London Times, and by testing to pieces the balance of power in Europe. The plot is only developing; and while it is going on, it is profitable to compare English practices with English professions.

THE ALLIES AND THE TURKS.—"Such protection as 'cultures give to lambs' the Turks are likely to receive from the allies. The London Times says that the Turks 'look with satisfaction at a prospect of peace, because it will give them the right to demand an evacuation within the fixed term, and the peace will most assuredly strenuously oppose any attempt to delay the retirement of the allied armies, although no one believes that the western nations will abandon the country to all the miseries and dangers of a status quo, but that they will, by persuasion or by force, compel the Ottoman to submit to their presence until those changes are effected which alone can strengthen and save the empire."

"Kossuth, in a letter to the New York Times, argues that the whole conduct of the allies, in negotiation or war, has been governed by fear of Austria. He says:—

"They will thank Austria if she only graciously consents not to take up arms against any one of them for the Car. They will swallow her neutrality and kiss her hand to boot. But as somebody has to pay the bill, so they turn on their friend Turkey. They keep their intrusive dominion over Constantinople, will not leave it, hold a fortified camp near it, and hold the Black Sea and the Bosphorus. In a word they enclose themselves on Russia and Austria, they keep their hands on Turkey, and by testing to pieces the sovereignty of the Sultan, by operating the treaty of 1841, transform their friendship into a dominion, and act like masters where they were admitted as friends. The Monitor does clearly intimate as much. Poor Turkey!—fatal friends."

The Monitor of Monday contained the official views on diplomatic negotiations, and gave the authentic interpretation of the third point in the following words:—

"To demand of Russia to limit her naval forces, or to neutralize the Black Sea—that is to say, to exclude all vessels of war, to whatever nation they may belong—is to exact from her much less than we have already agreed by the war, and which it depends on ourselves to keep without effort. In order that Russia might not re-enter the Black sea, what would it require? It would require force, the vessel of each of the three maritime nations—France, England, and Turkey. These securing the Black sea, would suffice to occupy it, and to transfer its dominion from the shores of the Crimea to the Bosphorus. That which Russia has lost—that which she cannot recover by war was ever in the hands of the allies. The ponderance in the East, the world's eye, is legitimately demand her share of influence in the affairs of the world. She will find, if it should be necessary, a coalition of all the States to restrain her ambition; but no one wishes to humiliate her. That which is demanded from her Europe has the right, and it is her duty, to exact from her. If she gains the right, the republicans of the East, the object of the allied powers is achieved; if she refuses it, the war must continue and decide it."

SMITH O'BRIEN.

The London Morning Advertiser of April 23d, has a strong article recommending the entire removal of the ban of exile from Wm. Smith O'Brien, and expresses its disgust at the "perseverance with which British ministers visit their indignation upon the head of one of the few honest men this age of expediency has produced." "Would," exclaims the Advertiser, "that at this moment, when England is hurrying into the arms of the Emperor, the noblest of English patriots were to be seen on this side of the channel as that for which William Smith O'Brien is an exile."

The Advertiser then goes on to inform us that a petition for the removal of the sentence passed upon that gentleman is in course of signature, that it has been signed by several members of the House of Peers, and by nearly 130 members of the House of Commons, and many magnates of political life. "The hope is expressed that the disgrace will be removed from England of persecuting a man whose sole offence was that he loved his country, not wisely perhaps, but certainly well."

The London journalist thinks that the cause for which O'Brien suffered is hopeless now that his presence in Ireland would not be the least of our difficulties. "Ireland," says the Advertiser, "unfortunately for England no less than for herself, is at this moment too intent either on emigration, or in the daily avocations of life, to undertake political agitation. We should be glad if they were alive to the dangers which threaten the empire; for, though she has had but a small share of prosperity, she will have to come in for a full quota of its misdeeds. She has contributed, out of her poverty, to the millions which the English government has squandered and is squandering on services badly performed. She has sent to the Crimea at least one-third of that glorious army of martyrs to the flunkiness of this lordling's gaudy, and her chivalrous blood warms the heart of the gallant Delacy Evans, who would it had taken the British army into Sebastopol months ago, had not the same flunkiness given the chief command to a pen and ink general, because he was a lord, instead of appointing to it a soldier of consummate skill, daring, energy, and prudence. But Ireland looks on while disaster follows disaster, with much the same apathy as England does; content perhaps, with having sent to the bedside of the sick and wounded at Smyrna and Scutari, or disheartened for political strife by the disunion of that band of Liberal members she made such sacrifices to return at the last election."

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The next presidential election is in the hands of three States—Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio—and it is not too much to say that the anti-slavery men may control the action of those States. Must such States as these and such men as these go to Texas to find a representative States candidate to which the South is invited by northern know-nothings and abolitionists.

A BUSINESS MAXIM.—When you buy or sell, let or hire, make a clear bargain, and never trust to "We shan't disagree about it."

## WILMINGTON & TOPSAIL SOUND F. R. CO.

Stockholders' Meeting.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 14th May, 1855.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Topsail Sound Plank Road Company took place in the town of Wilmington, on Monday, 14th of May, 1855.

The meeting was organized by calling Chas. D. Ellis, Esq., to the chair, and requesting DuBrutz Cutler, Esq., to act as Secretary.

The Secretary was appointed to ascertain the number of shares of stock represented, who reported that 229 shares were represented by person and 94 by proxy—total 323 shares—which being a majority of the capital stock of the Company, the meeting was declared ready for business.

The reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer, and Auditing Committee, were then read and adopted.

On motion. Resolved, That Article 4th of the By-Laws be so amended as to reduce the salary of the President to two hundred dollars.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of a President for the ensuing year, when Nicholas N. Nixon, Esq., was unanimously re-elected.

The following gentlemen were re-elected Directors, to wit:—William A. Wright, D. K. Fitch, Jos. M. Foy, Robt. H. Cowan, Edward Kidder, Jos. H. Flannery, J. L. Meares, and A. H. VanBokkelen.

George R. French and Dugald McMillan were appointed a Committee to audit the accounts of the officers of the company, and report at the next annual meeting.

Resolved, That the President and Directors be instructed to proceed forthwith to collect all instalments due upon subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this Company.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, and the reports of the President and Secretary, be published in pamphlet form, and a copy be sent to each stockholder.

CHAS. D. ELLIS, Chm.

DEB. CUTLER, Sec'y.

The Morality of the War Against Russia.

We are often compelled to scrutinize the doings of our English friends in their present war, if only to see how their own practices compare with their objections to what is called American aggressions. The following pungent extracts, made by the Boston Post, show how the London Times, and by testing to pieces the balance of power in Europe. The plot is only developing; and while it is going on, it is profitable to compare English practices with English professions.

THE ALLIES AND THE TURKS.—"Such protection as 'cultures give to lambs' the Turks are likely to receive from the allies. The London Times says that the Turks 'look with satisfaction at a prospect of peace, because it will give them the right to demand an evacuation within the fixed term, and the peace will most assuredly strenuously oppose any attempt to delay the



The following taken from the St. Louis Democrat, a Benton paper, is of unusual interest on the subject of slavery.

**Will Kansas be a Slave State?**

Since the passage of the Douglas bill we have seen no doubt that Kansas would eventually become a slave State. The only question which ever has been given to a doubt in our mind, was the kind of slavery which would be established there. Will it be the same as in Mexico? Will the African slave or the poor system predominate?

Many portions of Kansas immediately upon the passage of this State are admirably adapted to agriculture, and will, under slave labor, prove profitable. They resemble in soil, climate and topography the fertile lands of the South. These are the most fertile bottoms along the Missouri, and chiefly the alluvial and Smoky Hill Forks, the Kansas, and the Verdigris, together with their small tributaries. To the residents of Western Missouri, the attractions thus presented by virgin prairie, and the prospect of a large and profitable crop, are irresistible. Living upon the prairie, and the prospect of a large and profitable crop, are irresistible. Living upon the prairie, and the prospect of a large and profitable crop, are irresistible.

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**CROP PROSPECTS.**—The accounts, says the New York Tribune of Wednesday, continue favorable for wheat growers. We give a few items:

Ann Arbor, (Mich.) May 4. The prospects in Washtenaw County of a good wheat crop are flattering. There are more acres growing than usual, and the weather is in favor of an abundant harvest. We need it for flour in \$10 a barrel.

Vernon, (Ind.) May 3. We are suffering here just now with drought. Farmers fear that wheat will be injured, and it is too dry for grass and spring seeds to grow well.

Monroe, (Mich.) May 3. Our crop prospects are good. We shall have plenty of fruit, except peaches. Detroit, May 5. All the papers in this State are congratulating the people on the present prospect of a good crop of wheat.

Columbus, (O.) May 4. We have every prospect of good crops this season, so far as the fine spring weather can effect them.

Yonkers, (N.Y.) May 1. We are as dry here as in the great drought last summer, and our prospect of crops depends entirely upon having rain soon. The wheat on some ground looks pretty well, while on others it is badly in need of rain. The prospect of fruit is good.

Jersey City, (N.J.) May 1. We have never had a finer prospect than at present. Nearly all the land is planted with wheat, and the condition for plants to grow is never had a finer prospect for fruit.

Alton, (Ill.) May 2. We have had rain here, and everything is revived, and crop prospects most flattering. Wheat is more than a foot high.

York, (Pa.) May 5. We are nearly through corn planting in this section. Grass looks thin and back. It will make hay late. Grain crops are rather promising. Fruit trees are all in full bloom, and promise an abundant yield.

Bethlehem, (Pa.) May 5. Wheat never looked more promising, though not so forward as usual. Grass, too, looks well. Ditto rye.

Baltimore, May 4. From all I can learn, in this field work, we have a great prospect of an abundant fruit crop. In some of the best wheat tracts, thought to be dead, they turn out to be only late, and are now full of promise.

Augusta, (Ga.) May 4. We have been greatly injured by drought in this State, but rain has come at last. It will revive the drooping hopes of many planters.

Georgetown, (S.C.) May 2. We have had a terrible drought here. It has injured all crops. Straws are very low. Gardens are literally scorched. The temperature is very variable.

Mobile, May 1. There is great complaint in this State of want of rain. It has been a good spring for field work, and planters are all forward with their crops, but they cannot grow without rain. It has been excessively hot as well as dry.

**Know-Nothing Platform of the State of Maine.**

"BANGOR, February 1, 1855.

WHEREAS, Recent developments in the political action of this order indicate a disposition in some places to ignore the subject of slavery and temperance, considering them as side issues, having no political connection with our organization, this council, wishing to express its disapprobation of such sentiments in the most unequivocal manner, do unanimously adopt the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the new party to which we owe allegiance is not based on one idea alone, but comprehends, and should always act in reference to, every principle that will promote the moral and political welfare of a free people.

2. Resolved, That the Declaration of Independence, the tone and tenor of the constitution, the ordinance of 1787, the words and deeds of the founders of this republic, all indicate that our forefathers intended that slavery should be sectional, not national—temporary, not permanent.

3. Resolved, That native-Americanism, anti-slavery and temperance are the corner stones of our order, equally deserving our consideration; and that before giving our political support to any man, for any office, we will imperatively demand his entire conformity in favor of these great cardinal principles.

4. Resolved, That we solemnly protest against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and the fugitive slave law, as violations of the rights of the free States, and tending to the destruction of the free institutions of our country.

5. Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to free our national territories from the curse of slavery, and that we will never consent to any compromise, the admission of another slave State into this Union.

6. Resolved, That any attempt to commit our order in the free States to the advancement of the interests of slavery, to ignore it as a political question, to stamp it as a side issue, or to enjoy silence upon us in respect to its evils and encroachments, deserves and receives our sternest disapprobation and dissent. Published by order of the council.

**TONTINE.**

This is a technical term, a derivative from a proper name, and is used to signify a peculiar institution or scheme which originated with the person from whom it takes its name—Lorenzi Tonti, a Neapolitan who introduced it into France in the reign of Louis XIV, and hence the word Tontine is used to designate a loan advanced by a number of associated capitalists for life annuities with benefit to survivorship.

The scheme of Tonti was the incorporation of a company, each member of which contributed an equal sum which was invested at a certain rate of interest, which was equally divided among the members of the association. As the members died off, the survivors received the interest, and when the last survivor died, the capital went to the survivor, who took the whole. The peculiar feature of this institution is, that the interest of each member dies with him, and instead of inuring to the benefit of his heirs, goes to the survivors of the company.

The first institution of the kind in this country was an association of merchants of the city of New York, formed in 1792, for the purpose of constructing a building as a kind of Exchange for the accommodation of the commercial community. There are many of our readers who retain a recollection of this building; it was situated at the foot of Wall street, and known at the "Tontine Coffee-house," and kept by William Nibbs, the present proprietor of Nibbs Theatre and Gardens on Broadway. There were originally 203 shares, each worth \$200, severally depending upon a life selected by each subscriber, who received annually his proportion of the income. The institution is still in existence, and the number of survivors larger than the usual estimate made by the compilers of annuities. Of the original 203 subscribers fifty-seven years ago, 60 still survive. Of these the youngest is fifty-eight, and the oldest seventy-nine.—N. O. Bulletin.

**"The Bay Line."**

The steamer North Carolina has again taken her place in the line, and is now in splendid order for summer service. The Company have now on the Chesapeake, making their daily run, two of the finest and fastest steamers afloat, to wit: the LOUISIANA, Capt. Russell, and the NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. Canby. In the construction and equipment of which, in the most magnificent style, they have spared no pains or expense. To travel in such conveyances is one of the greatest luxuries imaginable; and the pleasure of the traveler after a long day's journey—perhaps two or three consecutive ones—by land, on being transferred to one of these floating palaces, with all the splendid appliances for quick and comfortable repose, for the night, may be readily conceived and appreciated. And that the "way-worn traveler" may enjoy these luxuries to the utmost, these admirable vessels are provided with the most experienced commanders, who, with their assistants, are kindly remembered by all who have travelled under their command. The North Carolina will arrive here to-morrow, to take the place of the Georgia.—Norfolk Herald.

**"Americans must rule America."**—The Chicago Times, in alluding to practical disregard by the know nothing party of the above extraordinary motto, as evidenced by the fact that they nominated a "Hindoo" for governor of New York last fall, and an Irishman for the office of mayor of Cincinnati, and elected an Englishman mayor of St. Louis gives another instance of the kind in this city raised the bugbear of fact that a few of the police were foreigners, and yet they have appointed an Englishman captain of police.

Ser your tomato plants early, and tend them well till the fruit begins to set, then cover the ground complete with short straw, six or seven inches deep. This works admirably—the vines need no props, and will stand drought remarkably.

**WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

It should be understood that our quotations generally refer to the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, high prices have to be paid.

**BEANS.**—No. 1, 25¢; No. 2, 24¢; No. 3, 23¢; No. 4, 22¢; No. 5, 21¢; No. 6, 20¢; No. 7, 19¢; No. 8, 18¢; No. 9, 17¢; No. 10, 16¢; No. 11, 15¢; No. 12, 14¢; No. 13, 13¢; No. 14, 12¢; No. 15, 11¢; No. 16, 10¢; No. 17, 9¢; No. 18, 8¢; No. 19, 7¢; No. 20, 6¢; No. 21, 5¢; No. 22, 4¢; No. 23, 3¢; No. 24, 2¢; No. 25, 1¢; No. 26, 10¢; No. 27, 9¢; No. 28, 8¢; No. 29, 7¢; No. 30, 6¢; No. 31, 5¢; No. 32, 4¢; No. 33, 3¢; No. 34, 2¢; No. 35, 1¢; No. 36, 10¢; No. 37, 9¢; No. 38, 8¢; No. 39, 7¢; No. 40, 6¢; No. 41, 5¢; No. 42, 4¢; No. 43, 3¢; No. 44, 2¢; No. 45, 1¢; No. 46, 10¢; No. 47, 9¢; No. 48, 8¢; No. 49, 7¢; No. 50, 6¢; No. 51, 5¢; No. 52, 4¢; No. 53, 3¢; No. 54, 2¢; No. 55, 1¢; No. 56, 10¢; No. 57, 9¢; No. 58, 8¢; No. 59, 7¢; No. 60, 6¢; No. 61, 5¢; No. 62, 4¢; No. 63, 3¢; No. 64, 2¢; No. 65, 1¢; No. 66, 10¢; No. 67, 9¢; No. 68, 8¢; No. 69, 7¢; No. 70, 6¢; No. 71, 5¢; No. 72, 4¢; No. 73, 3¢; No. 74, 2¢; No. 75, 1¢; No. 76, 10¢; No. 77, 9¢; No. 78, 8¢; No. 79, 7¢; No. 80, 6¢; No. 81, 5¢; No. 82, 4¢; 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# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 14, 1855.

There are some things so ridiculous as to approach positive sublimity—so absurd as to display an actual genius for absurdity, far beyond the reach of art—so foolish as to transcend all the efforts of cultivation to imitate or come up with them. In the Herald of Friday we find the following: "The resolution recently adopted by the Democratic District Convention at Clinton, against the Know-Nothings, embodies as much of arrogance as it does of impudence and ignorance." Now is not that a pretty specimen? Gentlemen of the Democratic Convention—delegates from all parts of the district, we call upon you to read that and feel ashamed of yourselves. The Herald with its characteristic modesty and respect for others, has pronounced you guilty of ignorance, impudence and arrogance. Oh you old men, you young men, you middle-aged men, you sixty-seven delegates from ten counties, read and tremble. Again, "outsiders as they are, ignorant, presumably, of the objects which this political association has in view, how dare they, with any show of reason, set themselves up as judges, and declare that the ends sought to be attained are 'antagonistic to the principles of the Constitution of the United States.'" Aye, that is the way to talk to them, miserable sinners as they are—mere "Looz Foccos" as they are, how dare they [a pretty word that, to use for freedom of North Carolina] how dare they express their views openly and plainly? You men of New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, Robeson and Richmond, the Herald demands to know how you dare say what you think. Is the secret order of the inside or outside organs of the same to talk to you in this way? The first Thursday in August will show what you dare do.

"Antagonistic to the principles of the Constitution of the United States." Now, one principle of the Constitution of the United States is embodied in the following prohibition: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Thus far the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution of 1835, the Grand Council of Know-Nothing, adopted June 17th, 1854, it is down that the objects of the order shall be carried out by placing none but native-born Protestant citizens of the United States in any office by gift or appointment. The obligation of the second degree of the order contains the following: "You will when elected to any office remove all foreigners, aliens and Roman Catholics from office; and that you will in no case appoint such to office."

As Mr. Rayner very truly said in the Convention of 1835, this exclusion from holding offices of trust or profit on account of religious belief, is about the very utmost extent to which persecution can now be carried in any civilized country, and in endeavoring to effect it by an oath-bound confederation the order certainly does what the constitution of the United States prohibits by law, and the framers of our present State Constitution decided against in 1835.

We don't know anything about the order don't we? We never heard of the Massachusetts smelting committee—nor of the abolition message of Gov. Miner of Connecticut, one of Sam's pets—nor of the abolition resolutions of their State councils at the North, nor of their anti-Nebraska triumphs over the Administration, nor of their Northern emissaries in Virginia, electioneering against Henry A. Wise? These are things all may know, for they are facts. The order may have a Southern face, but it compares with its Northern face, as a three cent piece would with a Spanish dollar, at best but an alloy, and of no value or weight in the general calculation. "Seward!" why the New York Herald itself admits that the Know-Nothings controlled the Legislature that elected Seward, and that without them he could not have been elected.

Here is the pith of Northern Know-Nothingism. It is the solid dollar.

The Massachusetts platform is embraced in the following resolutions passed by a know-nothing convention there:

"Resolved, That we hail with hope and joy the recent brilliant success of the republican party in the States of Maine, Iowa, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and we trust these victories are a foreshadow of others soon to come, by which the FREE STATES shall present one solid phalanx of opposition to the aggressions of SLAVERY."

"Resolved, That in the present chaotic condition of parties in Massachusetts, the only star above the horizon is the love of human liberty and the ABHORRENCE OF SLAVERY, and that IT IS THE DUTY OF ALL ANTI-SLAVERY MEN to rally round the republican party, as an organization which invites the united action of the people on the transcending question of slave dominion which now divides the Union."

And here is the Southern face. The bogus three cent piece for Southern circulation.

The know-nothing State council of Georgia adopted, at its last session in Macon, the following resolution, and directed it to be published. It is thus officially printed in the Savannah Republican.

"Resolved, That slavery and slave institutions are protected by the constitution of the United States, and the obligation to maintain them is not sectional but national; that the right to establish them in the organization of State governments belongs to the native and naturalized citizens; and that Congress has no constitutional power to intervene, by excluding a new State applying for admission into the Union, upon the ground that the constitution of such State recognizes slavery."

Our attention has been called to an article in the "Herald" of Wednesday headed "The Clinton Convention." It is not our purpose to notice that article further than to correct some misstatements of the "special reporter," whether intentional or otherwise we do not pretend to say.

In the first instance there was no debate, angry or otherwise, between Mr. Holmes of New Hanover and Mr. Spears of Harnett concerning the appointment of the committee-men, nor did Mr. Spears' motion prevail, for the simplest reason in the world—Mr. Spears made no motion on the subject. There was some debate on a motion of Mr. Spears made at the opening of the evening session. That motion, and the action of the Convention thereupon, is stated in the Secretaries' report of the proceedings. The only warmth displayed by Mr. Spears was in repelling all suspicion of Know-Nothingism, with which he understood he had been charged.

Of the attempted wit at the expense of the speakers we need say nothing. We suppose every body understands that. Messrs. Hill of Duplin and McKoy of Sampson made comparatively short speeches, but in good taste, containing good doctrine, well expressed and well delivered. Mr. Houston of Duplin made a longer and more carefully arranged speech, and one which did him credit in every way—emphatically, a good speech. Mr. Edwin Williams of Caswell is a native of Sampson, and was in the midst of his relatives and friends.

Now as regards the trouble in the wigwag, and the three committee-men spoken of as not agreeing to the report. The only dissent was in regard to the policy of some word or words in one of the resolutions, and not from any indisposition to be reconciled, and openly in opposition to the secret order. If the Herald will turn to the fourth of the series of resolutions adopted by the Convention, and bear in mind that all the dissenters were prepared to sign that, he will be enabled to judge of what chance there is

for building up Know Nothing calculations upon them. Considerable reference is made to Mr. McEachin, of Robeson. If this is done with any view of identifying Mr. McEachin with the Know-Nothings it will be a very decided failure. Mr. M. was among the last gentlemen we saw before leaving Clinton, and he assures us that he will support the nominee in good faith, and he will do all he says. He did not make a lengthy argument against the anti-Know-Nothing resolutions. Mr. McEachin simply rose to make a personal explanation to place himself right, and, although not strictly in order, the courtesy of the Convention allowed him to proceed with some remarks in regard to the resolutions. He was fully prepared to commit himself unequivocally against the secret order, but did not sanction the report because he doubted the policy of some expressions in one of the resolutions. It was a mere difference of opinion strictly within those limits which party fidelity imposes upon the members of the Democratic party.

The allusion to the old black-ball K. N. of Fayetteville, made by the "special reporter" of the Herald, is, we suppose, meant for Mr. Arey, because he was the gentleman who asked the resolutions to be read over. It is part of the game to cast suspicion upon every prominent Democrat so as to excite distrust in our ranks. Mr. Arey is about the last, the very last man in the world that would have anything to do with them.

OUR TRIP TO CLINTON.—We do not design inflicting upon our readers a long account of our personal adventures, for the public care nothing at all about them; neither is it worth while to describe localities like Clinton, Warsaw, &c., because nearly every body has been as much of them as we have. Clinton is known to be a beautiful and thriving village, inhabited by a clever and enterprising population, and the county seat of the good old county of Sampson, than which no county in the State is making more rapid progress in mental and material improvement, which improvement is plainly visible at the seat of justice. The Female Institute is a credit to the county and to the State, and never was in a more prosperous condition than at present, and never more deserving of the prosperity it enjoys.

During the Session of the Convention, and before and after, we enjoyed the opportunity of renewing old acquaintances, and making new ones—of meeting many whom it has long been our pride and pleasure to class as personal friends and of forming associations with others who will hereafter occupy that position in our feelings; and we flatter ourselves that some at least will continue to regard us; at any rate, we have the satisfaction of believing that we made no enemies, nor willingly used an expression calculated to wound the feelings of any one. Indeed, we have never seen a Convention where fewer incidents occurred, of a nature even bordering unpleasantness. We know of none that could result in future heart burnings. In attendance upon Sampson Superior Court, and upon the Convention were very many of the prominent Democrats of the District and all expressed the fullest confidence in the success of the party, against any and all opposition.

To the temporary Chairman as well as the permanent President of the Convention, the highest praise is due for their urbanity and good feeling. Dr. McKoy is too well-known in the District to need any praise at our hands. Mr. Houston, our president, was a comparative stranger to the great body of the delegates—he is no longer—even those with whom he formed no personal acquaintance will recollect him as one of the promptest and most courteous presiding officers they have ever seen.

To turn from the Convention and all other political matters. A friend from Robeson, P. A. McEachin, Esq., expressing the feelings of his friends and neighbors of all parties and shades of opinion, requests us earnestly to invite the attention of our people to the Railroad Mass Meeting to be held at Floral College, in that county, on the 19th inst. The people of Robeson and Richmond are in earnest about the Charlotte Road, and they want as many of their Wilmington friends as possible to come up and consult with them.

Among the speakers invited, are Thomas S. Ashe, Esq., of Anson, General Alexander McKee, H. H. Holmes, Joshua G. Wright and George Houston, Esq., of Wilmington, with many others.

The country all through is suffering terribly from drouth, and the cold at this time threatens to produce smut on the wheat. The ravages of fire are quite apparent in the woods.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT BOSTON.

Cholera Raging in the French Camp in the Crimea and at St. Petersburg—Two Terrible Earthquakes. Boston, May 5.—The Asia reached here at five o'clock this morning, from Halifax. The following items are contained in the papers received here by her, additional to the Halifax dispatch:

A dispatch from the Crimea, dated April 17th, reports that the cholera was raging fearfully in the French camp.

The London Times of Saturday attributes the decline of the funds in part to the withholding by the Government of the latest news from the seat of war. The cholera continued its ravages at St. Petersburg, and a serious epidemic of the same was causing much distress and destruction of property.

On the 11th of April, Broussa, Turkey, was visited by another earthquake, which destroyed most of the stone buildings, and the wooden ones taking fire, were burned up. The Jews' quarter of the city was buried under large masses of earth and rock.

A village of Zikind, one league from Broussa, was totally destroyed. One hundred and fifty houses occurred within 24 hours. The loss of life was not known.

A difficulty has arisen between Sardinia and Naples respecting a suit at Ereguatur.

Napoleon's Consulate at Genoa is withdrawn.

## The Latest from Europe.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A Liverpool letter received here, dated April 28th, says that the sales of cotton were larger for the week than any previous week for the last two years. The consumption continues heavy, and it is believed that prices will further advance.

Money was abundant, and it was rumored that the Bank would reduce the interest to four per cent in a few days. Bills were already discounting below that figure.

Political affairs are very unsatisfactory, and peace deemed to be further off than ever. The allied expedition against Sebastopol was regarded as a complete failure.

## Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, May 9.—The schooner Hayward, with Havana dates to the 5th, has just arrived. Everything was then quiet.

## The Yellow Fever had made its appearance.

The San Jacinto and other vessels of war have quitted Havana in order to preserve the health of their crews.

## From Kansas Territory.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—A letter from the western part of the Territory, dated the evening of the 3d, states that cholera had appeared in a malignant form, thirteen deaths having occurred in twenty-four hours. It is also represented to be as bad, or worse, in Kansas city.

## Destructive Fire in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—A fire has destroyed today the corners of St. Charles and Graving-streets, including the Exchange News Room, Vannucci's Museum, and the stores of Sherman, Ward and Jones. The loss is estimated at \$75,000. Only half of which amount is insured.

## CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER.—Governor Briggs has appointed Hon. A. Rencher, J. J. Jackson, and J. E. Kees, Esq., Directors on the part of the State in the Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Co.

## The War in the Crimea.

A Brief True—The Mamelon, the Malakoff, the Rifle Pits, and the Herd—Carrying off the Dead.

Although we have given our readers perhaps a surfeit of war news lately, yet the subjoined letter from the Crimea, correspondent of the London Standard, is so graphic in its descriptions, and gives so clear and understandable an account of the position of the Russian advanced works, that we are convinced that no one will find its perusal uninteresting.

CAMP BEFORE SEVASTOPOL.—I said in the close of my last letter that a truce of two hours had been agreed upon to enable the Russians to recover and bury the dead. Shortly before twelve, therefore, I went down to our right attack in order to take advantage of the truce to see the enemy's position as closely as possible, arriving at Go-don's Battery, however, I found that firing was still going on, and that the truce would not commence for another half hour or so. The advanced works of the enemy had opened fire this morning upon the right of Go-don's Battery. It was then only firing three guns of heavy calibre, but eight others were also in position. Until the Russians actually unmasked their guns many of our officers used to express themselves confidently that they would never permit the enemy to be so successful in his operations. But the result shows that in this, as in other matters, we have undervalued our enemy, and the spirit of determination with which they appear bent on resisting to the last.

After spending a short time in Go-don's Battery, which is in the most perfect state of repair and good order, I proceeded by the zig-zag and covered ways into the advanced trench on which the sortie was lately made. This is an advanced work about 200 yards from the Mamelon, about 600 yards from the Malakoff Tower, and about 100 yards from the enemy's rifle pits, which are scattered more or less numerous along the whole front of the allied lines. The works in these latter positions are continually on the alert, and keep every one else on the alert also. They fire on the slightest movement, or at the most trifling indication of an enemy's march. In approaching the advanced work by the covered ways some of the angles are necessarily a little open, so that at two or three turnings glimpses of the caps and heads of the enemy's troops are visible. On these corners the enemy's riflemen seem to concentrate all their vigilance, and though every one naturally stoops and darts round as quick as possible, yet the fizzle of a rifle bullet close above, generally shows that the sharpshooters have been equally quick and watchful of their opportunity. Several times we have passed up the covered ways, and in the enemy to be more careful for the future, and though we had a very narrow chance from one bullet, which passed near our heads, we all got to the advanced trench in safety. This work connects our right attack with the different new French batteries at Inkermann. One half of it down to the middle ravine, in front of the Mamelon Battery, is held by the English. The other half, beyond the ravine, is held by the French. When I entered the trench all the troops were lying down under the shelter of the bank, gazing through two or three crevices at the movements of the enemy in the different batteries. 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